

NATIONALLY KNOWN SPEAKERS—

*Foster, Ogin, Weinstone, Cannon,
Ballam, Trachtenberg and others.*

Doors Open at 1 P. M. Sunday Aft. Nov. 6

FULL CONCERT

PROGRAM

**THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY**

CELEBRATE THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE DAILY WORKER

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THREE GIANT MEETINGS

SUNDAY, NOV. 6, AT 1 P. M.

Arcadia Hall, Halsey & Broadway, Bklyn.

Central Opera House, 67th St. & 3rd Ave.

New Star Casino, 107th St. & Park Ave.

**FINAL CITY
EDITION**

SINCLAIR DEFENSE SEES PROSECUTOR; NO ARREST

TOMORROW WILL BRING THOUSANDS TOGETHER TO HONOR REVOLUTION

New York Workers to Hear Speakers, Musicians On New Russia's 10th Anniversary

Tomorrow will be the first day of a week of workers' celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The workers of New York will congregate in Manhattan, Harlem and Brooklyn halls Sunday afternoon to listen to addresses of prominent labor leaders and members of the Workers (Communist) Party on the subject of the significance of the revolution of October, 1917, and the achievements that have marked the ten years that followed.

EXPECT 5 CLOAK-MAKERS' RELEASE FROM JAIL TODAY

Local 41 ILGW Supports Left Wing Leaders

Five cloakmakers arrested during the last strike are slated for release on parole from Hart Island Jail this morning. They have served nine months of their intermediate sentences, officials of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board announced last night.

They are Samuel Grossman, Arthur Zinn, M. Bernstein, Harry Feldman and Paul Kalidman. Joint Board leaders state Bernstein is to be re-arrested on his release on an indictment issued through the efforts of the right wing group of the union.

Joint Board spokesmen said that they hoped to obtain the release soon of two other cloakmaker prisoners now at Sing Sing Prison—A. Romanchick and Joseph Perlman.

Letters Signed Thursday.

The paper for the workers on Hart Island were signed Thursday and delivered to Hart Island yesterday. A committee of the Joint Board will be present to greet them when they come out.

If Bernstein is rearrested on his release this morning he will immediately be bailed out. Joint Board spokesmen said.

Local 41 Supports "Lefts."

"The attempt of the right wing to reorganize Local 41 has failed completely," M. E. Taft, manager of Local 41, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said last night in referring to the suspension of the local last week by the right wing general executive board.

"The workers are supporting the progressive leadership of the local 100 per cent," Taft continued. "Since the suspension every shop meeting has voted unanimously to support us in the fight against the right wing."

"We have notified the Pleesters' and Stitchers' Association they must sign the new contract with us as the overwhelming majority of the workers are behind us and will support us to the end."

Plumbers' Helpers to Ask Chartered Union In Greater New York

Delegates of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers were given final instructions last night in the matter of petitioning for a charter for Greater New York from the International Plumbers' Union.

The delegates are scheduled to leave tonight to go before the international's executive board in Chicago with their petition. The charter would include all plumbers' helpers in Greater New York, where there are four plumbers' locals.

The plumbers' helpers' union was formed last December. Four months later they struck in sympathy with the plumbers of Brooklyn, who were demanding \$14 a day and a 5-day week.

The helpers' delegates are C. E. Miller, M. Patrick, S. Seewald and M. Helfand. A dance will be held for them at Astoria Hall, 64 E. 4th St., prior to their departure this evening.

Communist Campaign Will End Tonight

In spite of the weather the Workers (Communist) Party held successful "Red Night" rallies yesterday in the Bronx and Williamsburg. Tonight the campaign will end with "Red Nights" in Brownsville and downtown Manhattan.

At last night's "Red Nights" a dozen meetings were held in both sections ending at 10:30 p. m., when the workers assembled at central meeting places.

At this evening's "Red Nights" similar closing rallies will be at Stone and Pitkin Aves., in Brownsville and at Tenth St. and Second Ave., in lower Manhattan.

Colorado Miners' Strike Mass Meeting Tonight; Church of All Nations

Aid for the striking Colorado miners will be urged at 8 o'clock tonight at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., at a mass meeting called by the New York Colorado Miners' Relief Committee. The speakers will include William F. Dunne, Richard Brazier, Charles Cline and Arthur C. Ward.

FIRE AND ARREST TRACTION LABOR TO SMASH UNION

Workers Organize As Injunction Looms

Company unionism and the anti-union injunction offensive of the employers continued yesterday to draw a closer unbroken line around the New York traction workers. Meanwhile the officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America issued more vague statements while gazing nervously but hopefully toward May or Walker and Tammany Hall.

In Arcadia Hall.

A change in program has been announced for the Brooklyn mass meeting in Arcadia Hall, Broadway and Halsey St. Besides the violin recital by Comrade Rubin and the program of revolutionary songs by a highly trained chorus under the direction of Walter Zukas, an address will be delivered by William Z. Foster, strike organizer for 350,000 packing house workers and 250,000 steel workers in 1919. He recently returned from Soviet Russia, where he made an intensive study of trade union methods and the conditions of Russian workers. Other speakers will be M. J. Ogin, whose twenty-fifth anniversary of activity in the militant labor movement was widely celebrated, and Alexander Bittelman, who also recently returned from the Soviet Union.

The doors at all meetings will open at 1 p. m.

(Continued on Page Four)

New Playwrights Theater Wants Labor Audience

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON.
(Member of the New Playwrights' Board.)

Some people expect a labor theatre to spring full-grown from the arid soil of New York. They forget that the creation of any growth so different from the stereotyped commercial plants that are matured in the Broadway hot-houses is a matter of slow development, careful experimentation and much study of ways and means.

Revolutionary thought is built slowly in any field; it has to contend with a tremendous weight of inertia, the active antagonism of conventionally minded people, the old hatred of the new thing for the simple reason that it is new, the passive disregard of those who ought to be the first to welcome a new creative movement and who have the most to gain from it.

Important Experiment.
Down a side street off Seventh Ave., in a cramped playhouse, with only the most economical and necessary equipment, an important theatrical experiment is being carried on. Don't misunderstand me! I don't mean to pretend that these productions savor of genius or even of perfection in writing or directing or acting. I don't mean that the young

(Continued on Page Four)

Fall Juror Who Talked Is Quizzed



SUDDEN NOTORIETY has been achieved by Edward J. Kidwell, the juror in the Fall-Sinclair trial in Washington whose alleged conversation with a reporter helped bring on a mistrial. He is shown above being questioned by reporters just before telling the Washington grand jury about that auto "as long as a block," which he is reported to have expected to get out of the trial.

10,000 MARCH TO FUNERAL OF BOY KILLED BY OHIO MINE CO. SCAB

Murderer Is Son of Notorious Anti-Union Sheriff; Strikers Capture Him

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)
By AMY SCHECHTER.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—10,000 miners, from every local union in five counties, yesterday marched to the cemetery behind the body of John Picetti, 19-year-old union miner and son of a union miner, shot to death by Linza May, scab.

The army of mourners marched the three miles from Picetti's home in Dunglen, Ohio, and stood in the driving rain thru the ceremony at his grave.

Wreaths of flowers were sent by local unions of railroad men as well as by many miners' locals.

Picetti's murderer is the son of a sheriff of Boone County, West Virginia, who was active in anti-union activities in 1924.

May shot Picetti after an argument with striking miners which followed May's inquiry as to the location of a scab mine where he was going to work.

May and his three companions were captured by a posse comitatus of striking miners who trapped them at Dead Man's Crossing, between Rayland and Martins Ferry.

A revolver with one chamber empty was found in May's pocket.

A close guard is being kept over the prisoners in Jefferson County jail.

Stool Pigeon's Tactics Bring Reprisal

By A. S.

YORKVILLE, Ohio.—The Lorain Coal and Dock Company has decided to abandon its four big mines in the Bridgeport section of eastern Ohio and to move to West Virginia. James Kunick, expelled renegade union official and stool pigeon, used by the company to persuade its 1,700 locked-out miners to return to work at a \$6.00 day wage, has decided to keep out of the way of strikers' fists in the future.

Bigest Properties.

The Lorain Coal and Dock Company owns the largest working in the section—the Blaine mine, employing 600 men before the lockout, the Stanley, with 450, the Crescent with 300 and the Lincoln with 450. Apparently forced to the conclusion that trying to get out coal with inexperienced scabs and with efficient pickets on the job is a losing proposition, the company has made repeated efforts to get back its union men at a wage below the \$7.50 Jacksonville scale. On Sept. 1 a "compromise" offer of \$6.00 was proposed and was flatly refused by the miners.

No union longshoremen or teamsters will handle stuff moved by strikebreaking lightermen, Ryan refused by the miners.

Meetings All Over the Country for th Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

Meetings have already been arranged as follows:

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minnesota, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m., Iron

(Continued on Page Two)

WITHDRAW WARRANT CHARGING OIL BARON INFLUENCED TRIAL JURORS

Lots of Evidence But District Attorney Says It Would Make Defendant Too Much Expense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A warrant for the arrest of Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil magnate, on charges of conspiracy to influence the jury in the Teapot Dome conspiracy trial, was issued here this afternoon by Assistant District Attorney Neil Burkshawn and revoked by District Attorney Peyton Gordon within an hour.

The revocation of the Sinclair warrant followed a conference between Gordon and George Hoover, Sinclair's attorney. At its conclusion, Gordon announced that the warrant had been recalled. Pressed for a reason Gordon said it had been revoked "because I did not want it issued at this time."

This is the latest sensational development in a criminal trial simply loaded with evidence of collusion, conspiracy, corruption and bribery. Yesterday witnesses testifying before the grand jury connected Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate who leased the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve from the government by what the supreme court terms a fraudulent lease, with the hiring of sixteen Burns detectives to spy on the jury in his trial now declared a mistrial.

Also Mark B. Thompson, attorney for Albert B. Fall, the secretary of the interior who granted the fraudulent lease, admitted to the grand jury that in the present case he had the active help of a former employee of Fall's, D. R. Jackson, now established in the department of justice as an assistant attorney general.

Gordon's Excuse.

There was also evidence to show that the Sinclair-Fall jury was "fixed" and that the trial would have gone on to an acquittal or hung jury if it had not been for the unwelcome publicity caused by the loose boasting of one of the jurors. Justice Sidney Sacks gave this publicity as a reason for declaring a mistrial.

After first refusing to state why he squashed the warrant against Sinclair, charging him with corrupting the jury, District Attorney Gordon later in the day issued a statement saying that the accusation still stands, but that Sinclair is in his opinion under sufficiently heavy bonds in the conspiracy to defraud indictment, and will not be arrested on the new charge.

Day Again Refuses.

The warrant against Henry Mason Day, nominal president of one of Sinclair's corporations, "The Sinclair Exploration Co.", is still out. Day admits being the "contact" man who hired the Wm. J. Burns Detective Agency to shadow the jurors. Who directed him to hire them and who they reported to, he refuses to say.

Day was accompanied to Justice McCoy's court by his attorney, Judge Wright.

"When you said you stood on your constitutional grounds," asked Wright of Day, "did you mean you were refusing to testify because you might tend to incriminate yourself?"

"I did," said the reluctant witness.

Charge of Corruption.

The complaint against Sinclair and Day under which the warrants were issued, stripped of its legal verbiage, follows:

"Henry Mason Day and Harry F. Sinclair, and others, in violation of Section 37 of the penal code of the statutes of the United States, did unlawfully conspire, confederate and agree together to commit an offense against the United States. To wit, to attempt to influence the action and decision of a petit juror or jurors and there serving as such in the case of United States vs. Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall, and in furtherance of said conspiracy did commit the following, together with overt acts, did employ and direct certain private detectives to influence and attempt to influence the action and decision of petit jurors then and there serving as such, and did further collect reports from the said private detectives with regard to their active conduct, contacts and the financial affairs of some or all said jurors."

Albert B. Fall took to his apartment as soon as the jury scandal got under way."

A motion calling upon H. M. Black (Continued on Page Two)

Withdraw Warrant For Sinclair's Arrest

(Continued from Page One) mer, missing witness in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial, to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court and \$100,000 of his property seized for failure to answer a subpoena was filed in the district supreme court here today.

Blackmer wanted to tell of the Continental Court of Appeal that figures prominently in the government's allegation that H. P. Sinclair bribed ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, sent word from Paris where he was served that he regarded himself as outside the jurisdiction of the court and therefore would not answer the subpoena.

Copies of reports of two detectives of the Burns agency have been made public by the prosecutor. These copies were taken in the raid on the Burns agency office in Washington two days ago. A certain agent, "K-27," told of following the woman juror Bernice K. Heaton from the court room to her apartment, described in detail her physical appearance and dress, and concluded disgustedly: "Subject has no male escort en route to court house."

Another detective, "50232," told in reports to the Burns agency how he attempted to find out who held a mortgage on a juror's property. This "operative" also trailed Kidwell and his relatives.

Say Police Lieutenant Guilty but Acquit Him

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 3.—Police Lieutenant Thos. A. Riley today holds down his salary and whatever perquisites go with it in spite of the fact that the director of public safety had to admit that the policeman was probably guilty of managing a sale of a gambling house. John Tedesco confessed that he owned the place, and got Riley to sell it for him as a guarantee of protection. "I think Tedesco is truthful," said the director of public safety, but he dismissed the charges against Riley anyway for lack of corroborative evidence."

WARD'S ACCUSER SUES ANOTHER.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Nov. 3.—Marguerite Kendall Mellen, former New York actress and now a Hollywood modiste, who once figured in litigation against Walter S. Ward, millionaire New Yorker, whom she accused of breaking down the door to her apartment, is the complaining figure here today in a \$58,000 damage suit against Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sherwood, accused of attacking and injuring the modiste in her place of business here. Her suit against Ward was not allowed to go to trial.

Indianapolis Judge Disqualifies Self; Won't Try Governor

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Criminal Court Judge James A. Collins today disqualified himself and named three Indiana circuit court judges as possible successors to try the cases of Governor Ed Jackson, republican, Robert I. Marsh, Jackson's law partner, and George V. Coffin, republican county chairman, charged with attempted bribery of former Governor Warren T. McCray.

The names of the three judges will be submitted officially to both state and defense, who each will have the right to strike off one name, the survivor to be judge at the trial.

Many Graft Charges.

The jurists, whom Judge Collins announced he would present Monday for immediate action by both sides, are Grant Crumpacker of Valparaiso, judge of the Porter county circuit court; Jerry West of Crawfordsville, judge of the Montgomery county circuit court, and Carl Morrow of Anderson, judge of the Madison county circuit court.

The charges against Governor Jackson and his associates are part of a whole series of criminal cases started by confessions made by Geo. Stephenson, former Grand Dragon of the K. K. K., whose control of the republican machine in Indiana was undisputed until his conviction of murder. Mayor John Duvall of Indianapolis is already convicted of fraudulent practices as part of this campaign.

Accidents in Mines Increasing Rapidly

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENANDOAH, Pa. (FP) Nov. 4.—With the steaming up of hard coal production in preparation for winter's demands, the number of mine accidents is notably increasing. While figures for the month have not yet been issued by the state Mine Bureau, the number of fatalities in this community in the past few weeks is increasing.

Today Flory Bakarski, a young mule driver at a Mt. Carmel mine, was discovered under a mine car. The mule was still hitched to it. The miners, squeezing between the car and the timber to get to the other side of the gangway, felt something soft under their feet. They looked closer, and found the bloody form of the driver. He was cut in two by the passing of the car over his body.

How this happened, it is known. It is probable, say the miners, that Bakarski was kicked by the mule, after which the animal gave the car a pull, and ran over the unconscious man.

Killed By Explosion.

Last Saturday another young miner was killed at the Shenandoah City Colliery, by a gas explosion. No one seems to know how it happened. Only three weeks ago four men were killed in a blast at the Hammond Colliery, near Girardville, and soon after a miner was so badly injured at Ellangowan, under a fall of rock, that he died quickly.

Doctors in with Company

Accidents are studied after they happen. All knowledge of them is afterthought. Usually the victim's buddy is too excited to observe what has happened, while the bosses who come later to investigate, doctor and patch things up so that the inspector finds everything in a legal condition and points a warning finger at the victim.

As the mines become older, and more nearly worked out, they are increasingly difficult to operate. Great skill is required to get coal at some breasts, and still be alive long enough to get paid for one's output. Yet the operators assume that miners are "high paid."

Remus Insanity Hearing Abandoned; Bootlegger Still Threatens Expose

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 4.—By agreement of prosecution and defense attorneys here today in the case of George Remus, former "king of bootleggers," indicted for the murder of his wife, Imogene Remus, the insanity hearing for Remus, scheduled Monday, Nov. 7, has been cancelled, and Remus will face trial on a murder charge Nov. 14.

Remus has stated repeatedly that his revelations of the way in which the bootleg game works will shake up official Washington if he is forced to defend himself. The present action of the attorneys for each side postpones the "show-down."

RADIO MONOPOLY CHARGED. The Radio Corporation of America has built up a monopoly in the radio tube business, according to testimony before an examiner for the federal trade commission by Fred S. Armstrong, president of the Mellotron Tube Co., Chicago. Armstrong testified that no one could build a radio without infringing on the corporation's patents.

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Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

(Continued from Page One) Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. T. Brabtin, L. Sirotnik (YWL). Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Youngstown, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. J. Brabtin, L. Sirotnik (YWL). 369 E. Federal St.

Warren, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. J. Brabtin, Hippodrome Bldg.

Martins Ferry, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Carl Hacker, Hungarian Hall.

Yorkville, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. Carl Hacker, Miners' Hall.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity.

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BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Passaic, 7 p. m. Nov. 13. Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. J. J. Ballam, O. Bentall, Paul Crouch.

Pacific Coast Meetings.

Seattle—Saturday, Nov. 5, at 8 p. m., Peoples Temple, 1819 8th Ave.: Festival and ball with costumes representing many nationalities; Sunday, Nov. 6th, at 8 p. m., Peoples Temple 1819 8th Ave.: Big mass meeting and demonstration, speakers in many languages for few minutes and the following speakers in English: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Local Comrade, and Y.W.L. Comrade.

Aberdeen—Saturday, Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers: Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.

FESTIVAL AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

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LATIN-AMERICAN ATTACK ON U. S. AT HAVANA SEEN

Coolidge Sends Slickest
Diplomats to Congress

(Special to DAILY WORKER)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Representatives of a number of Latin-American countries are expected to protest at the Sixth Pan-American Congress meet in Havana in January against the administration's policy of landing marines in Latin-American countries to set up peanut dictators favorable to American business interests and to "supervise" elections.

Altho the Congress will be well-attended by representatives of puppet governments set up directly by the State Department (like the Diaz Government in Nicaragua) or by business interests (like the Ibanez dictatorship in Chile), information has already reached Washington, thru unofficial sources, that a resolution will be introduced at the Congress "outlawing" any nation that lands forces in any other American country for any purpose whatever.

Attack Nicaragua Occupation.

Direct attacks will be made on the United States for its occupation of Haiti and Nicaragua it is believed. The slaughter of numerous Nicaraguan liberals in recent "battles," is reported to have aroused deep resentment throughout Latin America.

Mexico, Argentina, Haiti and Paraguay are expected to lead the attack against American imperialism at the congress sessions. It is believed that Coolidge has selected a particularly slick array of American diplomats with a view to a Latin-American onslaught.

Headed by Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state, the delegation will include Henry Prather Fletcher, now Ambassador to Rome and a former Under-Secretary of State, Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico and former partner in the House of Morgan and Ex-Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama.

Papa's Dough Gets Doty Out of Legion

PARIS, Nov. 4.—That Bennett Doty, of Biloxi, Miss., who was recently pardoned by President Doumergue for desertion from the French Foreign Legion on the petition of his wealthy father will not have to serve out his enlistment was indicated today. A good deal of unofficial pressure for his release was also brought to bear on the French government by prominent United States officials.

War Minister Painlevé stated that the cancellation of Doty's enlistment had been "settled in principle."

Doty is now with his regiment on service in Syria. He was released from the prison in which he had been confined since his arrest during the American Legion convention here.

Rumor Discussion of Italian-Spanish Pact

NAPLES, Nov. 4.—Political significance is being given to the presence here of King Alfonso of Spain, who has come for the marriage of Princess Anne of France, daughter of the Pretender to the throne of the Bourbons, and the Duke of Apulia.

Rumors of a revival of discussions of a Mediterranean pact of solidarity between Italy and Spain are current. King Emanuel is expected to arrive late today or tomorrow.

JUNKER REPRESENTS GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The German foreign office will be informed by cable tonight that Dr. Friedrich von Prittwitz-Gaffron is acceptable to this government as German ambassador. The new official comes of an old aristocratic family.

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WALL STREET'S NEW ENVOY

Dwight W. Morrow, Wall Street's new ambassador to Mexico, greets President Calles in Mexico City, after delivering an address containing the usual diplomatic soft-soap.

GERMAN WORKERS Published Scandal EARN LESS THAN PRE-WAR WAGES

Make Gains in Last Two Years Thru Strikes

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

The extraordinary gains of German industrial workers since 1924 still leave them short of their 1913 living standard, according to a U. S. department of commerce review of the German wage situation.

What is more, the present level of wages rests on an insecure foundation because the country's import balance is constantly growing. As a large export balance will eventually be required to keep German industry prosperous, labor costs will have to come down to meet world competition.

Unskilled Workers Gain.

Compared with 1913, the review shows, wages of unskilled workers have increased considerably more than those of skilled workers.

In fact German unskilled workers have today a slightly better standard of living than in 1913 while skilled workers are about 7 per cent short of maintaining their prewar purchasing power. The increases compared with 1913 are for skilled workers 39.1 per cent, unskilled 58 per cent and cost of living 60 per cent.

Gains in Two Years.

The average weekly wages of German skilled and unskilled workers in 1913 and by quarters since January 1924 as reported by the federal statistical office were:

	Skilled	Unskilled
1913	\$8.41	\$5.60
1924 Jan.	6.78	5.52
Apr.	7.50	5.61
July	8.51	6.29
Oct.	8.69	6.44
1925 Jan.	9.24	6.89
Apr.	9.84	7.27
July	10.45	7.70
Oct.	10.74	7.92
1926 Jan.	10.95	8.11
Apr.	10.95	8.12
July	10.94	8.11
Oct.	11.03	8.18
1927 Jan.	11.04	8.21
Apr.	11.43	8.58
July	11.71	8.74

Since January 1924 the average weekly wages of German skilled workers have advanced 71.9 per cent while those of the unskilled are up 80.4 per cent. In the same period the cost of living has increased about 19 per cent.

More Wage Earners.

The review also calls attention to the increase since 1907 in the proportion of wage earners to the total population of Germany. The number of wage earners has increased 39 per cent while the population increased only 10.5 per cent. The department attributes this increase in the proportion of workers to 3 factors. It says:

"In the first place the Versailles treaty reduced the personnel of the army and navy to such an extent as to render nearly 400,000 men available for productive employment. Second, a considerable number of people whose livelihood was derived solely from the proceeds of investments found their holdings wiped out by the currency collapse and had to accept wage earning positions. The third factor is the growing proportion of female workers."

At least two of these explanations involve a reduction in the parasite classes riding on the backs of German workers. This would probably have made possible a real gain in the status of the German worker if the peace treaty had not saddled him with new foreign parasites.

BRITISH ARMS MERGER.
LONDON, Nov. 4.—Two of the largest steel-armament-manufacturing firms in Great Britain, Vickers, Ltd. and Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. combined yesterday.

Rumor Archaeological Discovery That Makes King Tut Look Hollow

CAIRO, Nov. 4.—A discovery which today was believed may prove more important than the finding of King Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb has been made by archaeological excavators at Sakkarah who have unearthed what is thought to be the funeral panoply of King Zoser, famous Pharaoh of the Ferred dynasty.

Verification of the finding is being delayed due to a cave-in of a side of the tomb shaft where the excavators are working. The excavators are working under the direction of the Egyptian department of antiquities.

MARINES WATCH COFFEE SLAVES IN NICARAGUA

Honduran Revolutionist to Aid Sandino

BULLETIN.

MANGUA, Nov. 4.—Routing of Nicaraguan liberals with a loss of 60 dead and wounded left on the field was reported today from El Espino, six miles southeast of Quilalí, in northern Nicaragua.

The defeated force was said to have been composed of 250 men commanded by General Sandino. Marine corps airplanes and a corps detachment commanded by Lieutenant Hoagaboom cooperated with Nicaraguan constabulary against the liberals. The marines had one man wounded and the constabulary lost two killed.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 4.—American marines will guard the large coffee plantations during the picking sessions late this month, it was learned today. Scores of poor Nicaraguan farmers flock to the coffee plantations where they work for very low wages.

The Nicaraguan National Guard which is commanded by American marine officers will police the town of Loon on November 15th to prevent possible outbreaks by coffee workers.

Reports from Honduras state that Francesco Ferrera, the Honduran revolutionary general, will cooperate with General Sandino in his struggle against the American occupation of Nicaragua. Several communications from Ferrera to Sandino are reported to have been intercepted.

BIG CONCESSION IN ABYSSINIA IS WON BY U.S. FIRM

Gives U. S. Imperialist Foothold in Africa

That the United States won a four-cornered imperialist struggle for the control of Abyssinia was learned yesterday when it was announced that J. G. White Engineering Corp. of New York had entered an agreement with the Abyssinian Government to develop the water power of Lake Tsana (in the northwestern section of the country) for \$20,000,000. This together with the huge Firestone rubber concession in Liberia make the United States an important imperialist figure in Africa.

The award of the concession comes after a twenty-five year struggle between England, France and Italy for the control of the country. It was less than a year ago that a secret treaty between Italy and Britain for the virtual partition of the country was revealed. British interests were especially anxious to irrigate Sudan with water from Lake Tsana.

Kellogg In On Deal?

That the State Department had won the White contract some time ago is indicated, it is believed, by the announcement made on September 19th that relations would be established with Abyssinia and a Charge d'Affairs would be sent there. The United States has had no diplomatic relations with the country since 1914.

A protest against the White agreement is expected from France, Italy and Britain. Italy has steadily been encroaching in eastern sections of the country, while France controls the only railroad in the country.

The cutter went on the rocks during a furious gale. Answering calls from the siren of the Jouett, the crew of the Dolly's Neck life station launched a boat and attempted to reach the cutter but were beaten back by the huge waves.

Officers of the Jouett decided to keep the crew during the night aboard the cutter despite the giant waves that pounded against the sides of the vessel.

SOUL-SAVERS ON RAMPAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Almost 100,000 Salvationists are on a rampage in Great Britain having launched a series of 1,000 meetings by the Salvation Army after a night of prayer.

They seek improved working conditions.

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.

The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.

The organization of the unorganized.

Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.

The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name _____

Address _____ No. _____ St. _____ City _____ State _____

Occupation _____

(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

A. F. L. Investigators Return From Hawaii



Four delegates to the A. F. L. convention in Los Angeles who are now back from a trip of investigation in Hawaii. Labor conditions there are very bad, the chief industry, sugar and fruit growing being conducted with very low paid workers.

Left to right: Charles M. Paulson, Mortimer T. Enright, Frank E. Doyle, and Daniel F. Cleary.

Soviet Sugar Trust Delegates Here to Study U.S. Methods

E. V. Nekrashevitch, vice-president of the Soviet Sugar Trust, recently arrived in the United States accompanied by P. B. Lukianov, chief engineer, and A. P. Khorkevich, chief agriculturist of the Trust. The delegation will study the American and Cuban sugar industries and also the equipment market in this country.

The Soviet Sugar Trust, which operates at present nearly 200 sugar mills in various parts of the Soviet Union, will start the construction of seven new mills early next year. The new mills, with a daily capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons of sugar beets each, will be equipped with the most modern machinery.

The reconstruction of the Soviet sugar industry has already been completed. Area sow to sugar beets this year is 25 per cent larger than last year, while sugar production is likely to exceed 1,400,000 metric tons, a post-war record and 60 per cent over last year.

The Soviet Sugar Trust, the properties of which are valued at \$600,000,000, owns 2,500,000 acres of land. Soviet sugar beet seed grown on the land of the Trust has been brought over to this country and is being tested at several American experimental stations.

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Fire and Arrest N. Y. Union Traction Workers; Traction Interests Move to Outlaw Unions

(Continued from Page One) and his aides are compelled now to advance the date and meet in New York with a practical question and legal test confronting them.

No doubt the lawyers will do the battling Nov. 11. But whether the court fight is won or lost the A. F. of L. leaders will have to give battle all along the line. They must fight and company unionism will be the new order of the day should they lose.

Had these union officials any imagination and had they the interest of the workers at heart the loss of the forthcoming court test would be the means of creating a strong class psychology.

"Faith" In Tammany.

William D. Mahon, national president of the street car men's union, and Patrick J. Shea and James H. Coleman, organizers, still appear to place faith in Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall although the mayor's promises in similar situations in the past have been made only for the traction interest to break when it suited their purpose, according to the more progressive or militant members of the union. Now that the offensive of the traction interests has begun anew, a controversy is being waged by the union officials on one side and the traction officialdom on the other as to the exact terms of the "agreement" negotiated by Mayor Walker last summer.

By JOHN THOMPSON.

The New York traction situation has developed into something that neither the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America nor the executives of the traction companies, both common-place and hide-bound, dreamed would come to pass. The dispute has grown from a local issue to a national issue with New York as the immediate battleground.

Amalgamated organizers and officers somehow or other from time to time in their activities manage to involve all other crafts and trades and create an atmosphere of class-consciousness and general strike talk such as few other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been able to create. This time they have involved the entire A. F. of L. without expecting it.

When the last A. F. of L. convention passed an anti-injunction resolution with a flourish of trumpets, speechmaking and threats there were many labor men who looked upon the whole thing as a piece of pious publicity and a harmless gesture.

Conditions Move Fast.

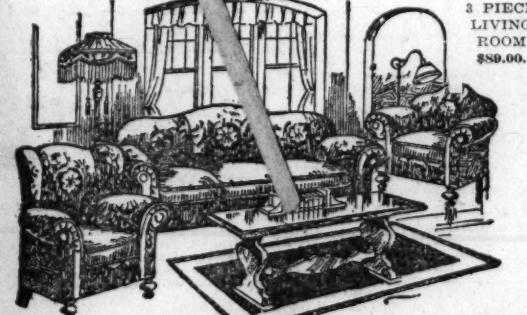
Conditions moved faster than the A. F. of L. leaders expected. Instead of calling a conference, which was to be a sort of miniature convention later in November or early in December at Washington, to arrange for a program of action against the injunction menace, President Green

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Saturday, November 5, 1927

GRAND BALL AND FOOD SHOW

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Commencing at 8 p. m.

Two Bands of Music by Prof. Bohsung

DRAWING FOR MOST VALUABLE PRIZES

Tickets 50c per Person.

Hat Check 50c.

"DIG YOUR OWN GRAVE, YOU DOG!"



In the accompanying drawing by M. Biro, Hungarian artist, an aging worker, worn by toil, imprisonment and torture, is shown digging his own grave prior to being killed by the leering uniformed gunmen of the anti-labor fascist government of Hungary.

The fascist terror in Hungary will be described at a protest meeting called for this afternoon at the Yorkville Casino, 86th St. and Third Ave., under the auspices of the Anti-Horthy League of New York.

The meeting was called also as a

Workers Party Activities

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Pioneers Meet Tomorrow.

All Pioneers should report at their section headquarters 11 a. m. tomorrow to go in a body to Central Opera House to rehearse at 12 o'clock. They should bring their lunch and be dressed in white blouses and red ties. Refreshments will be on sale at the hall.

Open Air Meeting Monday. First Ave. and 51st St., J. O. Ben-tall, chairman.

Postpone Banquet.

The DAILY WORKER Freiheit Bazaar volunteers' banquet has been postponed indefinitely because of the Tenth Anniversary celebrations. Comrades who have taken tickets to sell should return whatever tickets they have to the Freiheit office. Comrades who have purchased tickets should watch for further notice on the banqueting.

Night Workers! Executive meeting will be held next Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Come on time. Very important.

Brownsville Meeting Monday. The International Branch of Sub-section 6C will meet Monday at its new headquarters, 1889 Pitkin Ave., at 8 p. m.

Concert and Dance November 12.

A concert and dance to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be given by Section 5, Nov. 12 at 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, in the grand ball room. W. W. Weinstein, District 2 organizer, will speak.

Dance For Revolution.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian revolution, the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a dance Tuesday, Nov. 8, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St.

25 Cent Discount Tickets. By securing a special discount coupon from Workers Party members workers can obtain admission to a dance arranged by Sections 2 and 3 of the party at a reduction of 25 cents. The dance will be held Saturday, Nov. 19, at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

All Party Members: Committees to take charge of Russian Revolution celebrations are to report tomorrow, 12:30 p. m. at their respective halls as follows:

Sections 6 and 7—Arcadia Hall; Sections 1 and 4—New Star Casino; Sections 2, 3 and 5—Central Opera House.

Party Dance Nov. 19.

A dance will be held Saturday, Nov. 19 at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., by Sections 2 and 3.

Second Annual
Dance

Given by the
INTERNATIONAL
DEFENSE
Fund

Saturday Evening
November 5 at

New Montgomery Hall

Prince, cor. Montgomery St.

Newark, N. J.

TICKETS 50c
Proceeds for relief of class-war
prisoners families.

Tenth Anniversary Dance—Election Night, Nov. 8th—Webster Hall—119 E. 11th Street.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mindel Lectures Monday. The educational activities of the Dressmakers' Section, Trade Union Educational League, will start Monday at 8 p. m. with a lecture on "Present Tendencies of American Capitalism," at Manhattan Lyceum, Monday at 8 p. m., by J. Mindel.

Dr. Liber Speaks Wednesday. Dr. B. Liber will speak on "Class Medicine," at 149 East 23rd St., Wednesday, at 8:30 p. m.

Plumbers' Helpers Dance Saturday. The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will hold a dance tonight at Astoria Hall, 64 East Fourth St.

NEWARK I.L.D. WILL DANCE. The Newark branch of the I. L. D. will hold its second annual dance tonight at New Montgomery Hall, Montgomery and Prince Sts. Proceeds will be given to the Passaic strike prisoners' families.

Volunteers for "Icar" Bazaar. Volunteers are needed to assist at the third annual "Icar" bazaar which will be held at the 165th Infantry Armory, Nov. 23 to 26. The funds raised will be used for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. The office of "Icar" is at 112 East 10th St., where all volunteers should report.

The Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union has called a meeting of all Italian cloak and dressmakers for Friday evening, after work at 16 West 21st St.

Drama League Moves. The Workers Drama League has moved to 336 E. 15th St. Rehearsals take place Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 4. — Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson is leaving for England because she has been offered a "good position in Europe," A. J. Wilson, the noted aviatrix's father said here today.

Wilson, a grocer, said his daughter wrote him she had a very good offer in Europe but did not give him any details.

Workers Party to Have Watchers For Election Polls; Meeting Monday

Workers who are able to serve as watchers for the Workers (Communist) Party at the polls at Tuesday's election were urged in an appeal by the Party district office yesterday to attend a meeting Monday at 8 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. for instructions.

Young Pioneers Send Statue to U. S. S. R.

The Young Pioneers of America have sent a token of comradeship to the Young Pioneers of the Soviet Union for the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution in the form of a replica of Adolf Wolff's statue, "Promising Youngster."

Kate Gitlow, secretary of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, is conveying it to Moscow, where Sam Darcy, American representative of the Young Communist International, will present it to the Young Pioneers of the Soviet Union Nov. 7.

The statue, in bronze, is a nude young figure holding a hammer and sickle. Funds to purchase the statue were collected by the Young Pioneers here.

ROOM TO LET

Clean cozy room to let for Comrade. Near Jerome subway, Third Ave. "L" and Webster Ave. car, 1304 Findley Ave., Bronx, N. Y., near 169th St., 2nd floor.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS BAKERS' LOCAL NO. 104

MEETS 1ST SATURDAY IN MONTH AT 3465 THIRD AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Phone STuyvesant 3-1115 John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

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Soviet Anniversary Number

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6th

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containing 40 pages

Eight Page English Section

Price 10 Cents

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the fourteenth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

American Recognition

We have tried heretofore to set forth dispassionately the economic and political policies and problems of Russia, but we could not regard our work as complete were we to stop here and not discuss the most important issue at stake between the United States and Russia, namely, whether our government should grant diplomatic recognition to the government of Russia.

From the inception of the United States to the world war it has been our traditional policy to accord diplomatic recognition to any government which has established itself and carries on the functions of legislation and administration. This policy was clearly stated by Jefferson when he was secretary of state in Washington's cabinet, in the following words:

"We certainly cannot deny to other nations that principle whereon our own government is founded, that every nation has a right to govern itself internally under what form it pleases, and to change these forms at its own will, and externally to transact business with other nations through whatever organ it chooses—the only thing essential is the will of the nation."

Acting upon this principle, the United States recognized not only the revolutionary government of France but all the revolutionary governments in Central and South America which were successful in throwing off the control of Spain. Henry Clay, in advocating the recognition of the Republic of Texas in 1836, reaffirmed this policy of recognizing all de facto governments in the following words:

"In cases where an old and established nation has thought it proper to change the form of its government, the United States have not stopped to inquire whether the new government has been rightfully adopted or not. It has been sufficient for them that it is in fact the government of the country, in actual operation."

This policy, save for a slight deviation by Secretary Seward during the Civil War, was invariably followed until 1913. We imposed no other conditions upon the revolutionary governments of Europe, China and Latin America than that they should be actually in

Where the Workers Carry the Guns for Themselves



The Red Army is made up of armed workers and peasants. An occasional review of a regiment of two in the Red Square at Moscow, as shown in the picture, gives other workers a chance to look them over. Everybody knows that if the imperialist powers get half a chance, they will unite for an attack on Soviet Russia, to take away the factories from the workers and the land from the peasants.

power. It is true that during recent years the internal affairs of every other country we made certain modifications in this policy, notably as regards the Huerta government of Mexico and those of Central America seizing power by force. But whatever may be the justification which our government may claim under the Monroe Doctrine for such acts, we submit that they do not provide any valid precedents for denying recognition to Russia, since the Monroe Doctrine cannot apply to Europe.

We are indeed already granting diplomatic recognition to governments such as those of Chile, Spain, Portugal and Italy, which depend primarily upon military force and not upon popular approval for their maintenance in power. We also recognize other governments such as those of Greece, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary, where the real power of a military dictatorship is only slightly more disguised. The government of Russia rests upon a firmer foundation of popular support than those of these other countries. It cannot therefore consistently be refused recognition because of its revolutionary origin so long as we have diplomatic intercourse with these other governments.

The policy of recognizing de facto governments is essentially wise, else each nation would claim the right to pass judgment on

the military spirit which is always fatal to liberalism of any sort.

Recognition would also be advantageous to American investors. The Russian government is eager to build new factories and to outfit existing plants with the most improved equipment. But this requires enormous amounts of capital. Capital is now being supplied from the profits of industry and from state savings, but in order to develop Russia into an industrial nation, literally billions of foreign capital could be used, with profit not only to the investors, but also to the American manufacturers of machinery and mechanical equipment, with whom most of such a loan would be spent. German banks have recently loaned \$15,000,000 for five years to Russian industry for the purchase of German equipment. Sixty per cent of this was underwritten by the Deutsche Bank, but the prices charged were so high that handsome profit was made by the German firms. An ironical feature of this transaction is that American credits to Germany made possible this loan to Russia and the consequent profits to German rather than to American business houses. It also served to employ German rather than American labor.

Constructive loans to Russia would be difficult and perhaps impossible to make under the present policy of our government. In the first place, it is not unfair to the State Department to say that it would in all probability discourage such investments were they submitted to it for approval, as they necessarily would be. Secondly, if recognition were not granted, the American investors would have no diplomatic channel through which to make representations for the equitable settlement of any misunderstanding but would have to depend solely on the Russian courts for the interpretation of these contracts. The Soviet authorities have thus far been scrupulously just in their dealings with all those foreigners with whom they had business dealings. They have voluntarily altered the terms of the original Harriman and Krupp concessions in order to make them fairer and more favorable to the investing interests. Americans doing business in Russia have told us of their completely satisfactory relations with the Soviet government. But while there is every expectation that this will continue in the future, investors will naturally be reluctant to believe this fact, thus seriously impeding any substantial loans.

Thirdly, if loans on a considerable scale were to be made, it would be necessary to float them on the open market and dispose of them to the investing public. It would doubtless be impossible to secure any considerable purchase of these securities unless the investors were given reassurance by the recognition of Russia.

Such solicitude for the profits of American capitalists may seem somewhat incongruous on the part of a delegation of American workers. We are not concerned about the gains of American capitalists. They are quite able to take care of themselves, and many of them openly favor the recognition of Russia as a direct benefit to their own economic interests. Yet American labor has even a greater interest in this question than the capitalists, involving not profits for a few but employment for thousands. Every intelligent worker can see that a large loan to Russia to finance the purchase of American machinery would directly result in giving a bigger pay envelope to American labor and would stimulate the prosperity of the primary industries of the nation.

Finally, we believe that nearly all Americans want to live in friendship with the people of Russia. Such friendship is greatly hampered by the present difficulties of travel and communication. Some time recognition must come, and with it the reconnection of friendly relations. It is simply unthinkable that the two largest nations in the eastern and western hemispheres should not live on terms of good will with each other.

If all these considerations should impel us to recognize Russia, what factors in the past have prevented us from doing so, and what is their validity? The former contention that Russia could not be recognized because she had no stable government and did not provide security for life is no longer valid. The Russian government has been in existence for ten years, and has repelled many attacks upon it, while life is more secure there than in some parts of our own country. If our traditional policy of recognizing de facto governments is correct, then surely the present government of Russia merits recognition.

(To Be Continued.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

YOUNG COMRADE SECTION Traction Barons, Traction Workers and Labor Leaders By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

OUT ALREADY!

The special November issue of the Young Comrade is out already!

Just check full of wonderful things:

A picture of the splendid gift of the American Pioneers to their Russian comrades on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the great Russian Revolution.

A comparison of the lives and conditions of the Russian and American workers' children.

An awfully funny Johnny Red letter from Russia.

And more—and more—and more.

And it's EIGHT pages!

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Our Letter Box

What's What In China

Dear Comrades: I had a teacher who is a very wealthy woman. Her daughter has six servants in China, and she has one in the United States.

One day she said, "I'm afraid that the United States is going to have a war with China. That is all on account of Russia. If it weren't for Russia we in China wouldn't have so much to worry about. The Russians said to China, 'Drive the Americans and English out of here. What do they want here? They have territory of their own. If they want more land they should buy it. Don't let them seize your land and make you have a government like theirs. Fight for your land and have a government like ours.' And that's why the Chinese have such a fight. I don't think that the Russians have any right to butt in." That's what our teacher said.

But I do—I think that they have a right to tell that to the poor workers and farmers of China. I think that the Russians have as much right to be in China as the Americans and the English have. My teacher said what she did was for her daughter's benefit, because if China has a government like Russia, her daughter won't have six slaves.

Your comrade,

E. T. VITANOVA.

Russia or America

Dear Comrades: Every Friday afternoon we have a little program. One Friday we had to write some questions. My sister wrote a question to the teacher. It was, "Which has more freedom, Russia or America?" She answered, "Of course it is America." Which do you think, Russia or America?

Comradely,

JULIA SEMK.

WAR

By FRIEDA TRUHAR.

Like a huge and bloody monster He comes stalking o'er the land. His eyes a light is gleaming And a sword is in his hand.

Ruthlessly he sweeps before him O'er the land and o'er the sea, Many men of many nations What cares he who they might be.

What cares he for wives and mothers, What cares he for sweethearts, friends, Onward he pursues his course Working for his masters' ends.

His masters who stay far from battle Safe from shrapnel and shell, And to grind out greedy profits, Send the workers on to hell.

Onward he goes and strikes his blows, Down his victims drop And thus he will continue Till the workers make him stop.

Till the workers of all nations, Really come to see That their common foe is capitalism, And then fight to be free.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle 37

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 37 is: BE A YOUNG COMRADE REPORTER. Comrade Esther Cohen of Chicago, Ill., has just answered puzzle No. 37 correctly.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 35.

Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 38

This week's puzzle No. 38 is an addition and subtraction puzzle. Let's see you do it.

LEADER+D—ADDER+NINE=E= ?

Send all answers to Daily Worker Young Comrade, Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

SUB BLANK

25 cents ½-year—50 cents 1-year.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Age _____

(Issued Every Month).

THE Brooklyn Motor Transit Company fires six workers who had joined the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the other part of the traction trust which controls transportation in New York City, and the sole owner and proprietor of one of the most vicious company unions in the United States, has challenged the whole labor movement.

It has announced that on November 11 it will apply for an injunction restraining the officials of the American Federation of Labor, the affiliated unions and all members of affiliated unions, from organizing or trying to organize the traction workers it employs at starvation wages and long shifts.

It has issued created on the I. R. T. and B. M. T. is much more than a local question, not only because the A. F. of L. as a whole is involved but for two other reasons:

First, because the organization of the traction workers in the largest city in the United States cannot be a matter of indifference to the labor movement; and,

Second, because the threat of the I. R. T. obviously is a part of the wave of injunctions by which the bosses and their government are strangling the unions.

There is a great scurrying in official labor circles and it is said that a conference of A. F. of L. officials will be held in New York to consider the issue raised by the I. R. T. annullance.

Last summer there was an organization movement among I. R. T. workers, and traction workers in general, which gained considerable headway. At one time it appeared that a strike for union recognition and better wages and working conditions was probable.

The rank and file workers who were active in the strike of 1926 again gave their time and energy to organization work. Some results were secured.

The Central Labor Union of New York City endorsed the organization drive. So did the A. F. of L. executive council. Brothers Shea and Coleman of the Amalgamated Association, who were in charge of the

work, issued optimistic and defiant statements and announced that a strike would take place. Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. organizer, leaped into the fray.

The I. R. T. opened a barracks and began to hire strike-breakers. Tammany Hall's police commissioner announced that his department was ready to meet the emergency—presumably as they had the year before, by raiding meetings of traction workers and clubbing as many as possible into insensibility.

Always unpopular, it was obvious that the traction barons would get scant sympathy from the mass of New York subway, elevated and surface car riders, that the traction workers would be supported by what is known as "public sentiment."

Then came one of the most disgraceful incidents in the history of the labor movement. Mayor Walker called in Shea and Coleman. What he told them is not known. It is probable that he threatened them with the full force of the city authority. In any event, these two labor officials were brought into a meeting at which they were to meet and confer with certain I. R. T. officials, Hedley, superintendent, and Quackenbush, the company's chief jubilant.

"We can organize employees of both companies without interference and all those discharged for being members of the Amalgamated will be reinstated without prejudice under this agreement," the labor leaders said.

At almost the same time Mr. Quackenbush was issuing a statement at the Interborough offices declaring that the company's position was unchanged.

"The strike is off." The men were jubilant.

"We can organize employees of both companies without interference and all those discharged for being members of the Amalgamated will be reinstated without prejudice under this agreement," the labor leaders said.

Simply that the Amalgamated officials were intimidated by Mayor Walker, that they got no agreement of any kind but quit cold when confronted by the threat of the use of the police power of the city government.

In addition there is also the fact that by "doing the mayor a favor" they thought to enhance their own standing with Tammany Hall machine.

All interests—those of Tammany Hall, "the public"—the traction trust and the labor officials—except those of the traction workers, were given consideration.

The traction workers were left holding the sack.

Last summer, when the organization movement developed, we said that the traction workers could be organized, provided the whole labor movement gave them ungrudging support. We advocated the setting up of organization, strike, publicity and relief machinery into which the whole labor movement would be drawn with all its energy.

We pointed out at the time that the injunction could be smashed by mass violation of its provisions and called attention to the stimulating effect the break-up of the traction company unions would have on the American labor movement.

The New York Evening Post for

The situation now is still more serious. The leadership of the labor

Honored by Labor



One of the largest testimonial dinners ever tendered a labor leader will be held in honor of Timothy Healy, retiring international president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers in New York, on Dec. 1. He is relinquishing his position after 23 years of service.

movement should not wait for the injunction application of the I. R. T. to be heard but should accept its challenge now.

Mobilization of labor's forces should be started at once. The traction barons should be made to understand that the labor movement is determined to organize the traction workers and free them from the company unions.

It is quite evident that the traction trust believes the labor movement has its hands so full with the miners' strike and other injunctions that it will be able to make no effective resistance at this time to the traction trust offensive.

The labor movement must launch a counter-offensive. Attack is the best defense. The injunction drive of the bosses must be stopped somewhere or it will sweep over the whole labor movement, leaving only the wreckage of former powerful unions in its path.

Organize the traction workers.

Strike and tie up the traction system.

Make a stand in New York City against the union-smashing drive of American capitalists and their government.

The policy of surrender has brought only a more vicious attack.

Fire and Arrest N. Y. Union Traction Workers; Traction Interests Move to Outlaw Unions

(Continued from Page One) till shortly before the hearing, although the injunction demanded by the traction interests would outlaw the federation as well as the union most immediately involved.

Workers More Militant.

Applications for membership at the street car men's union headquarters indicated last night that the temper of the rank and file traction workers is shifting rapidly and surely toward organizational militancy. More than 200 applications have been filed in the last two days, many applicants being members of the Interborough Brotherhood, the I. R. T. spy-controlled company union. They were not deterred by the presence of company spotters on the sidewalk.

"Faith" In Tammany.

William D. Mahon, national president of the street car men's union, and Patrick J. Shea and James H. Coleman, organizers, still appear to place faith in Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall although the mayor's promises in similar situations in the past have been made only for the traction interest to break when it suited their purpose, according to the more progressive or militant members of the union. Now that the offensive of the traction interests has begun anew, a controversy is being waged by the union officialdom on one side and the traction officialdom on the other as to the exact terms of the "agreement" negotiated by Mayor Walker last summer.

By JOHN THOMPSON.

The New York traction situation has developed into something that neither the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America nor the executives of the traction companies both common-place and hide-bound, dreamed would come to pass. The dispute has grown from a local issue to a national issue with New York as the immediate battleground.

Amalgamated organizers and officers somehow or other from time to time in their activities manage to involve all other crafts and trades and create an atmosphere of class-consciousness and general strike talk such as few other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been able to create. This time they have involved the entire A. F. of L. without expecting it.

When the last A. F. of L. convention passed an anti-injunction resolution with a flourish of trumpets, speechmaking and threats there were many labor men who looked upon the whole thing as a piece of pious publicity and a harmless gesture.

Conditions Move Fast.

Conditions moved faster than the A. F. of L. leaders expected. Instead of calling a conference, which was to be a sort of miniature convention later in November or early in December at Washington, to arrange for a program of action against the injunction menace, President Green

and his aides are compelled now to advance the date and meet in New York with a practical question and legal test confronting them.

No doubt the lawyers will do the battling Nov. 11. But whether the court fight is won or lost the A. F. of L. leaders will have to give battle all along the line. They must fight and company unionism will be the new order of the day should they lose.

Had these union officials any imagination and had they the interest of the workers at heart the loss of the forthcoming court test would be the means of creating a strong class psychology.

New Playwrights Want Labor at Their Shows

(Continued from Page One) the workers themselves have a wide range of interests and they attend the theatre with the hope of seeing these interests, of getting the emotional crystallization of their thoughts and difficulties which is the essential of good theatre and which differentiates it from the lecture hall.

In Soviet Russia, where the proletarian stage has become a reality, this emotional crystallization has been realized, and a glance at the repertoire of Moscow theatres reveals how wide a range is covered.

At Playwrights' Theatre meeting last year, a number of those present demanded that we stick to such working class masterpieces as "The Weavers." No one can contest the greatness of "The Weavers," but we submit that, even from a strictly propaganda standpoint, more can be gained by grappling as best we can with the immediate American problem.

New Stuff Wanted.

And we further submit, that this is exactly what we are trying to do in our current season: get hold of the new stuff, the vital stuff, in the American scene, and get it from the working class standpoint, because artistically or any other way that's the only standpoint that's worth effort and worth fighting about.

Take the present play, "The Belt"; to persons inoculated with bourgeois timidity that represents the last word in radical propaganda.

Not a Tract.

To ourselves and to the thinking worker it is in no sense a Communist tract. Much of the material in it is at variance with the radical thesis. But the author has put into it a tremendously sincere and highly vitalized picture of a section of American industry—a picture of Detroit production, Ford production, Red production with a real tang and kick to the scene. That's a section of America for you; a play with a real meaning from the workers' standpoint.

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Saturday, November 5, 1927

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Commencing at 8 p. m.

Two Bands of Music by Prof. Bohsung

DRAWING FOR MOST VALUABLE PRIZES

Tickets 50c per Person.

Hat Check 50c.

"DIG YOUR OWN GRAVE, YOU DOG!"



In the accompanying drawing by M. Biro, Hungarian artist, an aging worker, worn by toil, imprisonment and torture, is shown digging his own grave prior to being killed by the leering uniformed gunmen of the anti-labor fascist government of Hungary.

The fascist terror in Hungary will be described at a protest meeting called for this afternoon at the Yorkville Casino, 86th St. and Third Ave., under the auspices of the Anti-Horthy League of New York.

The meeting was called also as a

Workers Party Activities

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Pioneers Meet Tomorrow.

All Pioneers should report at their section headquarters 11 a. m. tomorrow to go in a body to Central Opera House to rehearse at 12 o'clock. They should bring their lunch and be dressed in white blouses and red ties. Red ties will be on sale at the hall.

Open Air Meeting Monday.
First Ave. and 51st St., J. O. Bentall, chairman.

Postpone Banquet.

The DAILY WORKER Freiheit Bazaar volunteers' banquet has been postponed indefinitely because of the Tenth Anniversary celebrations. Comrades who have taken tickets to sell should return whatever tickets they have to the Freiheit office. Comrades who have purchased tickets should watch for further notice on the banquet.

Night Workers!

Executive meeting will be held next Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Come on time. Very important.

Brownsville Meeting Monday.

The International Branch of Sub-section 6C will meet Monday at its new headquarters, 1689 Pitkin Ave., at 8 p. m.

Concert and Dance November 12.

A concert and dance to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be given by Section 5, Nov. 12 at 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, in the grand ball room. W. W. Weinstein, District 2 organizer, will speak.

Dance For Revolution.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian revolution, the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a dance Tuesday, Nov. 8, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St.

25 Cent Discount Tickets.

By securing a special discount coupon from Workers Party members workers can obtain admission to a dance arranged by Sections 2 and 3 of the party at a reduction of 25 cents. The dance will be held Saturday, Nov. 19, at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

To All Party Members:

Committees to take charge of Russian Revolution celebrations are to report tomorrow, 12:30 p. m. at their respective halls as follows:

Sections 6 and 7—Arcadia Hall
Sections 1 and 4—New Star Casino
Sections 2, 3 and 5—Central Opera House.

Party Dance Nov. 19.

A dance will be held Saturday, Nov. 19 at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., by Sections 2 and 3.

Second Annual

Dance

Given by the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR
DEFENSE
Newark Branch

Saturday Evening

November 5 at

New Montgomery Hall

Prince, cor. Montgomery St.

Newark, N. J.

TICKETS 50c

Proceeds for relief of class-war
prisoners families.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mindel Lectures Monday.

The educational activities of the Dressmakers' Section, Trade Union Educational League, will start Monday at 8 p. m. with a lecture on "Present Tendencies of American Capitalism," at Manhattan Lyceum, Monday at 8 p. m., by J. Mindel.

Dr. Liber Speaks Wednesday.

Dr. B. Liber will speak on "Class Medicine," at 149 East 23rd St., Wednesday, at 8:30 p. m.

Plumbers' Helpers Dance Saturday.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will hold a dance tonight at Astoria Hall, 64 East Fourth St.

NEWARK I.L.D. WILL DANCE

The Newark branch of the I. L. D. will hold its second annual dance tonight at New Montgomery Hall, Montgomery and Prince Sts. Proceeds will be given to the Passaic strike prisoners' families.

Volunteers for "Icon" Bazaar.

Volunteers are needed to assist at the third annual "Icon" bazaar that will be held at the 165th Infantry Armory, Nov. 23 to 26. The funds raised will be used for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. The office of "Icon" is at 112 East 18th St., where all volunteers should report.

The Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union has called a meeting of all Italian cloak and dressmakers for Friday evening, after work at 16 West 21st St.

Drama League Moves.

The Workers Drama League has moved to 336 E. 15th St. Rehearsals take place Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson is leaving for England because she has been offered a good position in Europe," A. J. Wilson, the noted aviatrix's father said here today.

Wilson, a grocer, said his daughter wrote him she had a very good offer in Europe but did not give him any wing obstruction.

Amalgamation Of Four Building Service Locals Voted By Membership

The four New York locals of the Building Service Employers' International Union have been amalgamated. They are Local 8, consisting of window cleaners now on strike, and Locals 51, 32 and 58, which include janitors and elevator conductors.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker! Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

READ

Soviet Anniversary Number

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6th

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WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE

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REBECCA GRECHT

SCHACHNO EPSTEIN

BERT MILLER

SAM DON

and others

FULL CONCERT PROGRAM

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY

FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA

LITHUANIAN CHORUS

Soviet Russia After Ten Years Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the fourteenth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in THE DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

American Recognition

We have tried heretofore to set forth dispassionately the economic and political policies and problems of Russia, but we could not regard our work as complete were we to stop here and not discuss the most important issue at stake between the United States and Russia, namely, whether our government should grant diplomatic recognition to the government of Russia.

From the inception of the United States to the world war it has been our traditional policy to accord diplomatic recognition to any government which has established itself and carries on the functions of legislation and administration. This policy was clearly stated by Jefferson when he was secretary of state in Washington's cabinet, in the following words:

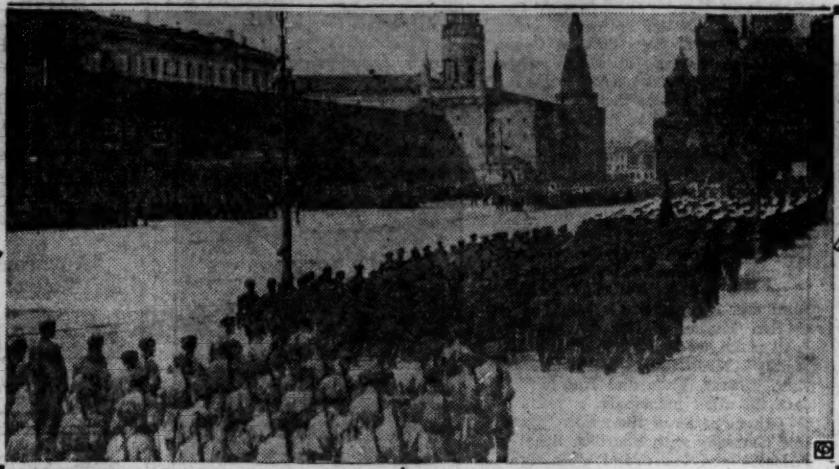
"We certainly cannot deny to other nations that principle whereon our own government is founded, that every nation has a right to govern itself internally under what form it pleases, and to change these forms at its own will, and externally to transact business with other nations through whatever organ it chooses—the only thing essential is the will of the nation."

Acting upon this principle, the United States recognized not only the revolutionary government of France but all the revolutionary governments in Central and South America which were successful in throwing off the control of Spain. Henry Clay, in advocating the recognition of the Republic of Texas in 1836, reaffirmed this policy of recognizing all de facto governments in the following words:

"In cases where an old and established nation has thought it proper to change the form of its government, the United States have not stopped to inquire whether the new government has been rightfully adopted or not. It has been sufficient for them that it is in fact the government of the country, in actual operation."

This policy, save for a slight deviation by Secretary Seward during the Civil War, was invariably followed until 1913. We imposed no other conditions upon the revolutionary governments of Europe, China and Latin America than that they should be actually in

Where the Workers Carry the Guns for Themselves



The Red Army is made up of armed workers and peasants. An occasional review of a regiment two in the Red Square at Moscow, as shown in the picture, gives other workers a chance to look them over. Everybody knows that if the imperialist powers get half a chance, they will unite for an attack on Soviet Russia, to take away the factories from the workers and the land from the peasants.

power. It is true that during recent years, the internal affairs of every other country, notably as regards the Huerta government of Mexico and those of Central America seizing power by force. But whatever may be the justification which our government may claim under the Monroe Doctrine for such acts, we submit that they do not provide any valid precedents for denying recognition to Russia, since the Monroe Doctrine cannot apply to Europe.

We are indeed already granting diplomatic recognition to governments such as those of Chile, Spain, Portugal and Italy, which depend primarily upon military force and not upon popular approval for their maintenance in power. We also recognize other governments such as those of Greece, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary, where the real power of a military dictatorship is only slightly more disguised. The government of Russia rests upon a firmer foundation of popular support than those of these other countries. It cannot therefore consistently be refused recognition because of its revolutionary origin so long as we have diplomatic intercourse with these other governments.

The policy of recognizing de facto governments is essentially wise, else each nation would claim the right to pass judgment on

the military spirit which is always fatal to liberalism of any sort.

Recognition would also be advantageous to American investors. The Russian government is eager to build new factories and to outfit existing plants with the most improved equipment. But this requires enormous amounts of capital. Capital is now being supplied from the profits of industry and from state savings, but in order to develop Russia into an industrial nation, literally billions of foreign capital could be used, with profit not only to the investors, but also to the American manufacturers of machinery and mechanical equipment, with whom most of such a loan would be spent. German banks have recently loaned \$15,000,000 for five years to Russian industry for the purchase of German equipment. Sixty per cent of this was underwritten by the Deutsche Bank, but the prices charged were so high that handsome profit was made by the German firms. An ironical feature of this transaction is that American credits to Germany made possible this loan to Russia and the consequent profits to German rather than to American business houses. It also served to employ German rather than American labor.

Constructive loans to Russia would be difficult and perhaps impossible to make under the present policy of our government. In the first place, it is not unfair to the State Department to say that it would in all probability discourage such investments were they submitted to it for approval, as they necessarily would be. Secondly, if recognition were not granted, the American investors would have no diplomatic channel through which to make representations for the equitable settlement of any misunderstanding but would have to depend solely on the Russian courts for the interpretation of these contracts. The Soviet authorities have thus far been scrupulously just in their dealings with all those foreigners with whom they had business dealings. They have voluntarily altered the terms of the original Harriman and Krupp concessions in order to make them fairer and more favorable to the investing interests. Americans doing business in Russia have told us of their completely satisfactory relations with the Soviet government. But while there is every expectation that this will continue in the future, investors will naturally be reluctant to believe this fact, thus seriously impeding any substantial loans.

Thirdly, if loans on a considerable scale were to be made, it would be necessary to float them on the open market and dispose of them to the investing public. It would doubtless be impossible to secure any considerable purchase of these securities unless the investors were given reassurance by the recognition of Russia.

Such solicitude for the profits of American capitalists may seem somewhat incongruous on the part of a delegation of American workers. We are not concerned about the gains of American capitalists. They are quite able to take care of themselves, and many of them openly favor the recognition of Russia as a direct benefit to their own economic interests. Yet American labor has even a greater interest in this question than the capitalists, involving not profits for a few but employment for thousands. Every intelligent worker can see that a large loan to Russia to finance the purchase of American machinery would directly result in giving a bigger pay envelope to American labor and would stimulate the prosperity of the primary industries of the nation.

Finally, we believe that nearly all Americans want to live in friendship with the people of Russia. Such friendship is greatly hampered by the present difficulties of travel and communication. Some time recognition must come, and with it the recommencement of friendly relations. It is simply unthinkable that the two largest nations in the eastern and western hemispheres should not live on terms of good will with each other.

If all these considerations should impel us to recognize Russia, what factors in the past have prevented us from doing so, and what is their validity? The former contention that Russia could not be recognized because she had no stable government and did not provide security for life is no longer valid. The Russian government has been in existence for ten years, and has repelled many attacks upon it, while life is more secure there than in some parts of our own country. If our traditional policy of recognizing de facto governments be correct, then surely the present government of Russia merits recognition.

(To Be Continued.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

YOUNG COMRADE SECTION

OUT ALREADY!

The special November issue of the Young Comrade is out already!

Just chock full of wonderful things:

A picture of the splendid gift of the American Pioneers to their Russian comrades on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the great Russian Revolution.

A comparison of the lives and conditions of the Russian and American workers' children.

An awfully funny Johnny Red letter from Russia.

And more—and more—and more.

And it's EIGHT pages!

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Our Letter Box

What's What In China

Dear Comrades: I had a teacher who is a very wealthy woman. Her daughter has six servants in China, and she has one in the United States.

One day she said, "I'm afraid that the United States is going to have a war with China. That is all on account of Russia. If it weren't for Russia to be in with China we wouldn't have so much to worry about. The Russians said to China, 'Drive the Americans and English out of here. What do they want here?' They have territory of their own. If they want more land they should buy it. Don't let them seize your land and make you have a government like theirs. Fight for your land and have a government like ours.' And that's why the Chinese are having such a fight. I don't think that the Russians have any right to butt in." That's what our teacher said.

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Name Address City State Age (Issued Every Month).

Traction Barons, Traction Workers and Labor Leaders By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

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The issue created by the action of the I. R. T. and B. M. T. is much more than a local question, not only because the A. F. of L. as a whole is involved but for two other reasons:

First, because the organization of the traction workers in the largest city in the United States cannot be a matter of indifference to the labor movement; and,

Second, because the threat of the I. R. T. obviously is a part of the wave of injunctions by which the bosses and their government are strangling the unions.

There is a great scurrying in official labor circles and it is said that a conference of A. F. of L. officials will be held in New York to consider the issue raised by the I. R. T. announcement.

Last summer there was an organization movement among I. R. T. workers, and traction workers in general, which gained considerable headway. At one time it appeared that a strike for union recognition and better wages and working conditions was probable.

The rank and file workers who were active in the strike of 1926 again gave their time and energy to organization work. Some results were secured.

The Central Labor Union of New York City endorsed the organization drive. So did the A. F. of L. executive council. Brothers Shea and Coleman of the Amalgamated Association, who were in charge of the

work, issued open threats and statements and threatened that a strike would take place. Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. organizer, leaped into the fray.

The I. R. T. opened a barracks and began to hire strikebreakers. Tammany Hall's police commissioner announced that he would not be ready to meet any emergency—presumably in the lead the year before, by raiding the ranks of traction workers and enlisting as many as possible into insensate.

Always unpopular, it was obvious that the traction barons would get scant sympathy from the mass of New York subway, elevated and surface car riders, that the traction workers would be supported by what is known as "public sentiment."

Then came one of the most disgraceful incidents in the history of the labor movement. Mayor Walker called in Shea and Coleman. What he told them is not known. It is probable that he threatened them with the full force of the city authority. In any event, these two labor officials were brought into a meeting at which they were to meet and confer with certain I. R. T. officials, Hedley, superintendent, and Quackenbush, the company's chief counsel.

The labor officials met the mayor but they had no conference with the I. R. T. officials. Quackenbush is said to have made a formal appearance at the mayor's office but subsequent events have shown that he agreed to nothing.

Nevertheless, Shea, Coleman and Frayne announced that a settlement had been made, that discharged men would be reinstated and that there would be no further discrimination against the union.

A mass meeting of traction workers was held in Brooklyn where, after a battery of union officials had done their bit for Tammany Hall by praising the mayor and saying little about the settlement, the strike was called off.

The traction workers got nothing. It has since developed that they did not even get the usual currency promises. The organization movement was killed and the union officials joined with the mayor in congratulating the traction workers for the "public spirit" they had shown.

The New York Evening Post for

Thursday, Nov. 3, speaking of the meeting of the mayor, the union officials and the I. R. T. heads, says:

"The terms of that agreement have never been explained. Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, and James S. Quackenbush at first refused to attend the peace conference. Finally Quackenbush went. At its termination Mayor Walker said:

"The strike is off." The men were jubilant.

"We can organize employees of both companies without interference and all those discharged for being members of the Amalgamated will be reinstated without prejudice under this agreement," the labor leaders said. At almost the same time Mr. Quackenbush was issuing a statement at the Interborough offices declaring that the company's position was "unchanged."

What can we conclude from above?

Simply that the Amalgamated officials were intimidated by Mayor Walker, that they got no agreement of any kind but quit cold when confronted by the threat of the use of the police power of the city government.

In addition there is also the fact that by "doing the mayor a favor" they thought to enhance their own standing with the Tammany Hall machine.

All interests—those of Tammany Hall, "the public," the traction trust and the labor officials—except those of the traction workers, were given consideration.

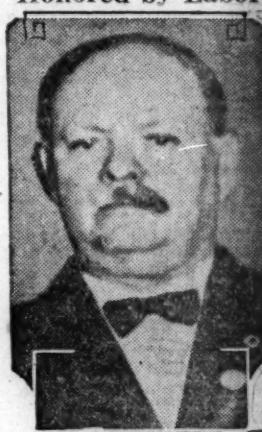
The traction workers were left holding the sack.

Last summer, when the organization movement developed, we said that the traction workers could be organized, provided the whole labor movement gave them ungrudging support. We advocated the setting up of organization, strike, publicity and relief machinery into which the whole labor movement would be drawn with all its energy.

We pointed out at the time that the injunction could be smashed by mass violation of its provisions and called attention to the stimulating effect the break-up of the traction company unions would have on the American labor movement.

The situation now is still more serious. The leadership of the labor

Honored by Labor



One of the largest testimonial dinners ever tendered a labor leader will be held in honor of Timothy Healy, retiring international president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, in New York, on Dec. 1. He is relinquishing his position after 23 years of service.

movement should not wait for the injunction application of the I. R. T. to be heard but should accept its challenge now.

Mobilization of labor's forces should be started at once. The traction barons should be made to understand that the labor movement is determined to organize the traction workers and free them from the company unions.

It is quite evident that the traction trust believes the labor movement has its soul so full with the miners' strike and other injunctions that it will be able to make no effective resistance at this time to the traction trust offensive.

The labor movement must launch a counter-offensive. Attack is the best defense. The injunction drive of the bosses must be stopped somewhere or it will sweep over the whole labor movement, leaving only the wreckage of former powerful unions in its path.

Organize the traction workers. Strike and tie up the traction system.

Make a stand in New York City against the union-smashing drive of American capitalists and their government.

The policy of surrender has brought only a more vicious attack.

"Jax" Plutes Stuff Lindbergh While Workers Hunger

By a Worker Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4.—"There he comes!" "That's him!" "That's Lindbergh!" These and similar cries could be heard on every side as the auto bearing Chas. A. Lindbergh, the new "play-boy" of the capitalists, sped through the streets of Jacksonville at thirty miles an hour. The paraders were trying to keep ahead of a brewing storm that drenched everything a few minutes later.

The Lindbergh reception and celebration here yesterday was one of the most elaborate affairs that the city has ever staged. Thousands of dollars were expended on it, while at the same time thousands of hungry workers walked the streets looking for jobs, and a few in sheer desperation staged a couple of hold-ups during the day to get funds for food or to get out of town.

Three Thousand Unemployed.

The Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored the celebration, has over three thousand unemployed registered with it, to say nothing of the other thousands who haven't visited it in search of jobs. Moreover, while the city had its thousands to spend on this semi-military affair, it failed to supply funds for this year's school budget so that the city schools were compelled to open a month late. Lack of funds also forces the pupils of the junior high to furnish their own school books or do without them, notwithstanding the fact that many of the children have to go hungry all day at school because they haven't money to eat at the school cafeteria or food to bring from home.

On Starvation Wages.

Besides all the Negro schools are crowded and many of them operating on a double shift plan giving the children only half day at school. And if compulsory attendance was in vogue here they would have three or four shifts. While the poor colored teachers work long hours on starvation wages. And to top the climax the school board at the beginning of the present fall term cut the salaries of both white and black teachers from ten to fourteen per cent.

Nevertheless, in the face of these conditions the city politicians and patriots staged a great banquet for Lindbergh at the George Washington Hotel—the new home of millionaire tourists—in the evening. At this gathering, the preparedness speeches of the orators were broadcast, while the papers the following morning gave glaring details of the gowns worn by the jewel-decked women on the occasion.

Disgusting Exhibition.

To the class-conscious worker, the whole affair was nauseating. The legion soldiers and sailors marching to the music of the Y. M. C. A. band; the twenty-five thousand boy scouts from all over the state marching to the rhythm of bugle and drum, while some rode on army trucks, all saved from the Naval League's preparedness parade of 1915-16. Just another attempt to get the youth of the state familiar with the military regime, and prepare them for the coming human-slaughter fest that the American imperialists are preparing in Mexico, China and elsewhere.

In the face of it all one could not but think of the great need of organizing the unorganized, and of more propaganda for the yet un-class conscious workers in order to awaken them to an understanding of their condition and need. When will their condition and need. When will the coming Labor Party break into the ranks of the solid "Democratic South"?

Wealthy Couple Try to Kidnap "Perfect" Baby

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A daring attempt to kidnap the 20-month-old "wonder baby" of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kimmel failed today. The child was given considerable publicity because of his unusual physical development. Doctors had pronounced him "the perfect child."

During the absence of the parents last night, the baby's nurse reported a well-dressed couple entered the home and sought to seize the child. Both wore silver masks. They finally fled.

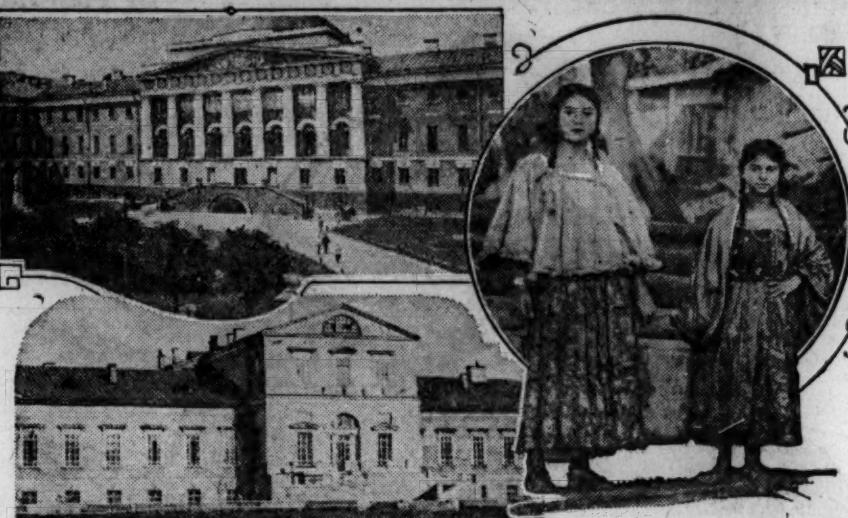
TRYED IN FOREIGN TONGUE.—Ludwig Lee, Norwegian carpenter, who speaks Norwegian and who was tried in a language he did not understand, was found guilty of murder in the first degree last night in Judge McLaughlin's court in Brooklyn. The verdict carried with it a sentence of death in the electric chair in Sing Sing.

Lee was tried on the charge of killing Mrs. Selma Lassen Bennett and Miss Sarah E. Brownell, his landlady, in Brooklyn, July 10.

ANOTHER TRANS-OCEAN FLIGHT.—LISBON, Nov. 4.—The German seaplane D-1220, piloted by Horts Merz, which will attempt a flight to the United States, took off for the Azores today.

The plane is making a flight from Germany to America by way of Lisbon and the Azores.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES IN THE U.S.S.R.



Upper left, a state university in Moscow; lower left, the Institute of Physical Culture. Right: two peasant girls. It is for the education of peasants and workers that all schools and universities of every sort exist in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

A Library on Soviet Russia

A COMPLETE library dealing with Soviet Russia is available for the Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution through the publications of International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. The history of the revolutionary movement, the establishment of the Sovjet Government, the achievements in the various phases of the social and cultural life during the past ten years, are all represented in the books which have been brought out in order to acquaint the American readers with the Soviet Union. These books while taking up separately various phases of Russian revolutionary history before and after the Revolution of 1917, give a complete picture of Soviet Russia to-day. Everyone interested in the Russian Revolution and its achievements, as well as its meaning to the world can find a complete story in this library on Soviet Russia. This library includes the following books:

MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONIST.—THE INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR RUSSIAN PETROLEUM, by Louis Fischer.—In this book Fischer takes up one of the most important of Russian industries and shows how the Soviet Government has made progress in developing it notwithstanding the obstacles put in its way by the great oil combines of the world. Fischer gives a great deal of interesting material of what the great British, American and French oil interests are doing in order to obtain the control of the market of Russian oil. The book is an interesting study both in imperialism as well as in Russian economic policies.

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA. By Scott Nearing.—Scott Nearing has been a teacher for over twenty years, and when he first went to Soviet Russia he was interested in finding out what is happening in the Russian schools. He tells in his book how the revolution has affected education both in the lower schools as well as the higher universities. The role which students and teachers play in the conduct of their educational work is described and the new methods which Russian schools employ are analyzed from the point of view of what it will mean to the Revolution when the younger generation will grow up.

LITERATURE & REVOLUTION, by Leon Trotsky.—Following in the line of other Marxists Trotsky takes up literature and analyzes the social implications of various literary forms and movements. Trotsky particularly is interested in the influence of the revolution on Russian literature, and his brilliant book has become a classic in this field.

MATERIALISM AND EMPIRICISM. CRITICISM, by V. I. Lenin.—This volume which has been published as the first of the Lenin's collected works deals with a phase of the Russian revolutionary movement after 1905, when some leading Russian revolutionaries wanted to review some philosophical conception of Marxism. Lenin saw the danger in this philosophical deviation which was advocated at that time, and while he was in exile in Siberia studied the materialist philosophy and wrote this book in reply to the revisionists. The book is published in two editions and other volumes in this series are promised soon.

TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD. By John Reed.—The author was an American contribution to the Russian Revolution of 1917. He died in Russia at his post as a revolutionist, and the Russian workers have honored him by burying him beneath the Kremlin wall, where Lenin and other heroes of the Russian Revolution rest. Ten Days that Shook the World is the greatest epic story of the Russian Revolution. No such book has been written or ever will be written again about the Russian Revolution. John Reed was a great reporter, and he was on the ground when the great rising occurred. He tells the story which Lenin considered as the best account of what happened during the days when Kerensky was overthrown and the Bolsheviks came to power. The book, which is now translated in almost every civilized language, contains a special introduction by Lenin.

THE NEW THEATRE AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA. By Huntly Carter.—The famous English authority on the theatre went to Russia and for some time studied the effect of the Revolution on the Russian

theatre. He represents in his profusely illustrated and very well written book the various tendencies in the Russian theatre from the realist to the old school as exemplified by the Moscow Art Theatre to the Revolutionary Meirhold Theatre.

RUSSIA TODAY: THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION.—This report by prominent English labor leaders is still the classical report on conditions in Soviet Russia by foreign workers.

RUSSIA AFTER TEN YEARS: REPORT OF THE AMERICAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO THE SOVIET UNION.—This is a report of the first American Delegation which has just returned from Soviet Russia. The delegation headed by James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, has presented a splendid report which gives the reactions of the American delegation and what they observed in the Soviet Union. This book should be in the hands of every American worker who has been propagandized a great deal by the capitalist press and the reactionary labor leaders against the Russian Revolution. The Report by the American Trade Union Delegation shows an honest worker's opinion as to what is actual; taking place in Russia at the present time.

In addition to the above titles the International Publishers are now at work preparing for publication two volumes by Lenin which contain his writings during the periods of 1917 and which therefore deal with the March Revolution, as well as the November Revolution.

Another book which will be published soon will be the Illustrated History of the Revolution, which will be published in two volumes and will contain contributions by the most important Russian leaders covering the various phases of progress in the Soviet Union.

A Guide to the Soviet Union consisting of about 1000 pages especially designed for all those who travel through Soviet Russia will soon be published.

In the series of "Voices of Revolt," some of which have already been published, there will soon appear a volume containing speeches of Lenin.

A book is also in preparation dealing with the protection of the workers' life and health in industry by a specialist who recently traveled in Soviet Russia.

Soviet Celebration of November Revolution to Start Officially Sunday

MOSCOW, Nov. 4.—Hundreds of visitors are pouring into Moscow daily for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution which put the Soviets in power.

Already thousands of people have gathered here from all parts of the entire world. The formal ceremonies will begin Sunday.

There are many Americans in the huge throngs of visitors who are taking hotel accommodations to the utmost.

U. S. S. R. Employs Over 200 Foreign Engineers

According to a survey of the Supreme Economic Council, over 200 foreign engineers were in the employ of Soviet industrial organizations in June, 1927. The Supreme Economic Council has given permission to various industrial organizations of the U. S. S. R. to invite 137 more engineers within the near future.

Among foreign engineering authorities engaged by Soviet organizations are a number of American firms. The most important are Hugh L. Cooper & Co., Stuart, James, Cooke & Co., Hugh L. Frey Co. and Allen & Garsia Co.

QUAKE SHOCK IN LOS ANGELES.—LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4.—A sharp earthquake shock, the vibrations of which lasted three minutes, was felt here at 5:49 a. m. today. Pasadena, Glendale and nearby cities reported the tremor.

BOOK REVIEWS

"STICK TO YOUR LAST!"

THE New Masses is not—and no one expects it to be—a Communist magazine. The New Masses, on the other hand, is not expected to be, but has shown tendencies of becoming an anti-Communist magazine.

The November issue illustrates this point. Issued as a special number for the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, the magazine contains an attack on certain fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism by Max Eastman and an attack on the workers' dictatorship by H. N. Brailsford.

If the New Masses posed as a liberal magazine, purporting to present both sides of the "Russian Question," the situation would be different. It has, however, repeatedly issued manifestos proclaiming itself a frankly "radical magazine of art and letters."

In carrying articles like Eastman's and Brailsford's it has steadily tended to become less and less a magazine of art and letters and less and less radical. It has become a semi-political magazine and its politics have often proved mystic and dangerous to the Communist movement.

The publication of Eastman's cleverly-written articles are not only harmful to the general cause which the New Masses aims to further, but are distinctly outside of the province of the magazine—unless of course the magazine has of late taken the whole world as its province.

Eastman's article is in the first place an attempt to prove that Marxism (which he distinguishes from Leninism) completely ignores the role of what Eastman calls "engineering" and Communists call "practice" and sat sublimely by waiting for history to unravel itself in the form of a Communist society.

In the second place, Eastman attempts to prove that Leninism (which he distinguishes from Marxism) completely discards the theory of historical materialism, holding that revolution is the business of a small group of intellectuals who by a mystical process draw it out of the thin air.

Eastman perverts both Lenin and Marx in making an arbitrary distinction between "engineering" and historical materialism. He does not choose to see that Marx like Lenin makes tactics (engineering) an integral part of his theory of class struggle; that Lenin, living in the age of imperialism instead of living at an early stage of capitalism, was careful, in facing new problems which confronted him never to divorce action from theory; that Lenin in his more mature writings made his "engineers" an integral part of the working class movement and not a group of "professionals" drawing revolution from above.

Brailsford's article is less dangerous than Eastman's because it is so palpably ridiculous. The Russian masses tolerate a dictatorship, he says, because they were illiterate, suffered under a czarist despotism and experienced none of the blessings of British parliamentarianism. (Such, for instance, as the Baldwin government displayed in the Emergency Powers Act during the general strike, etc.)

The effect of Brailsford's article is somewhat neutralized by the leading article by Joseph Freeman describing the achievements of socialist construction in the Soviet Union in the ten years since the Bolshevik revolution. The article appears as a review of the American trade union delegation report.

Other features of the magazine include an article on John Reed by Michael Gold that does neither justice to Reed nor credit to Gold; an article on the Soviet movies by Ernestine Evans; an excellent cover design (a drawing of Lenin) by Hugo Gellert, and a clever review of the American Caravan by Genevieve Taggard.

The sins of the New Masses are essentially the result of its failure to "stick to its last." If the New Masses confined itself to social-literary studies of mining towns, John Roach Stratton, the East Side, Calvin Coolidge, the Elks, John L. Lewis, etc., and to stories, poems and pictures, rooted in American life and dealt with from a radical point of view, it would not be a better "magazine of art and letters"; but would be much more valuable to the labor movement (which, I understand, the New Masses wishes to serve).

—HARRY FREEMAN.

DISILLUSION AND DOLLARS.

DUSTY ANSWER. By Rosamond Lehmann. Henry Holt and Co. \$2.50.

YOU might write a book now, and make him one of the characters; or take up music seriously; or kill yourself," muses Judith Earle on page 268. The modern young woman (Cambridge, England, graduate; idle rich variety) you see, is very, very blasé. Miss Lehmann wrote her book, and it will probably create quite a sensation because it is the first fairly frank novel about life in a women's college.

One sees Cambridge co-eds drinking, smoking, sitting in the floor talking about sex, skipping classes and sneaking men into their dormitories. In other words the first thing the emancipated woman has done is to adopt all the good, bad and indifferent vices of men.

The soul of poor little Judith is supposed to get a "dusty answer" "when hot for certainties in this our life," as George Meredith says, on Your occasions. She sees a handsome, concealed youth with whom she is in love marry another. Her best college chum abandons her to go off with a Lesbian. She is unable to get a childhood companion to marry her after she seduces him, and lastly when she is willing to be "the captive" of her college chum, who has become a hardened Lesbian, the said chum gives her a stand-up.

With such a theme, Miss Lehmann will not be very long disillusioned about the financial returns certain kinds of novelists can get. However, it must be admitted that many of Miss Lehmann's observations about the relations between men and women are very profound.

The novel suffers greatly from the fact that it is only a record of Judith's consciousness to life. None of the characters, except Mabel Fuller, the college brain-sucker, are actually alive. Miss Lehmann should have explained that her idle rich young men and women are so blasé because they come from a decayed aristocracy, and because of inherited incomes need only twiddle their thumbs. But such a viewpoint would have meant scrapping her theory—that we are all blasé.

—WALTER SNOW.

BOOKS RECEIVED—REVIEWED LATER

Boss Tweed: Story of a Grim Generation. By Denis Tilden Lynch. Boni & Liveright.

Latest Contemporary Portraits. By Frank Harris Macaulay Co.

John Paul Jones. By Phillips Russell. Boni & Liveright.

"We." By Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Putnam.

Up From the City Streets: Alfred E. Smith. By Norman Hapgood and Henry Moscovitz. Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Communism. By Harold J. Laski. Henry Holt & Co.

That Man Heine. By Lewis Browne. Macmillan Co.

Russian Poetry: An Anthology. Chosen and translated by Babette Deutsch and Avraham Yarmolinsky. International Publishers.

Boss Tweed: The Story of a Grim Generation. By Denis Tilden Lynch, will be reviewed by T. J. O'Flaherty in the BOOKS column on Monday. It is especially appropriate in view of Election Day on Tuesday when the Tammany Hall descendants of the notorious pirate (who in a period of less than three years stole over \$30,000,000 from the New York City treasury) make their annual curtsy to the gullible voters.

POST MORTEM OF A PREACHER.

HENRY WARD BEECHER: An American Portrait. By Paxton Hibben. Doran and Co. \$5.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, the great preacher, sometimes known as the "Sage of Plymouth," is the subject of a biography which leaves little worthwhile undiscovered about the life of the reformer. It is hard to get interested in a life that deals so minutely with trifling incidents in the hero's early days. Young Beecher's little escapades not of an unusual character are hardly material for stuffing a book unless one wants to write a big one rather than an interesting one.

Beecher's chief bid to fame was his oratorical gift which he cultivated from childhood. He was neither a radical nor a conservative in the church, as such terms are interpreted. He shocked the staid and respectable regular churchgoers by the frankness of his language, but non-churchgoers who liked to hear a good speaker flocked to his meetings.

He did not hesitate to probe into the underworld, not however, with the object of hailing the sinful into courts or landing them in jail as was the purpose and mission of the notorious Anthony Comstock, but rather to collect material for his sermons on the evils of submitting to the urgencies of the flesh. It is not surprising that Beecher should make a success of the preaching business for there is an unlimited number of prospects for the kind of topics that can be gotten to the ears of the millions who are afraid or unable to sin, under the guise of serving the lord—topics which should never pass the moral ears of a patrolman should they be attempted on the stage.

On the question of slavery Beecher blew hot and cold; just the same attitude he took in the eternal conflict between his god and his devil. He was an opportunist like the great Abraham Lincoln. While William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips stood for the abolition of the slavery system Beecher was for getting rid of it by constitutional action, by appealing to the conscience of the slaveholders and by prohibiting its spread.

Paxton Hibben devotes considerable space to the alleged love affair between Beecher and the wife of his close friend, Theodore Tilton. But the largest Congregational Council ever held in the United States gave the preacher a vote of confidence in the midst of the turmoil over his personal conduct. And this is the verdict of history as it is written, which is the important thing as far

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Calvin Coolidge—the Sole Survivor of the Battle of Teapot Dome

Across the trail of theft, bribery, spying, corruption and conspiracy which leads from the Teapot Dome case to the White House where sits Calvin Coolidge, falls the shadow of Warren Gamaliel Harding, the president who died mysteriously and whose place Coolidge took, of Jake Hamon whose mistress shot him to death, of Jesse Smith, the welcome guest in the little green house on K street, who "committed suicide" in the apartment which he shared with Harry Daugherty.

It is beginning to be clear why Calvin Coolidge says he "does not choose to run."

The Harding-Coolidge regime was a branch of the Burns detective agency and a clearing house for Sinclair-Doheny interests. The Burns agency, by recent developments is shown to retain much of the power it had under Harding.

A little history is always valuable in acquiring a clear perspective in such situations as now make the atmosphere of America reek with the odor of oil and of corruption.

Harding was chosen by a combination of industrial capitalists—Rockefeller, Sinclair, Doheny, representing oil—to defeat Woodrow Wilson who had abandoned his first allegiance to them and had gone over to the House of Morgan, with the result that the United States went into the world war.

The industrial capitalists wanted not only to defeat the Wilson administration but to defeat it by an overwhelming majority. For this purpose concessions were made to elements but little above the level of the cattle rustlers, dance hall proprietors, gamblers and claim jumpers of the old frontier days. Here came the Hamons and the Falls, the Jesse Smiths and the Daughertys—elements closely allied with the underworld and the greatest gambling game of all—oil. They controlled votes, sometimes entire states, and they were needed for the landslide that was to wipe out the Wilson administration.

Harding, the small town rouser, careless and characterless, was made to order for the bandit crew that forced his nomination and followed him into the White House.

With their purpose accomplished, Standard Oil had no further need to protect its shady aides and the Teapot Dome scandal broke. Standard Oil was not only anxious to get rid of a gang which was creating a dangerous skepticism among masses relative to the sanctity of the White House, but its allies had acquired some loot that it wanted.

It is by no means a mere coincidence that Senator Walsh of Montana—a state which Standard Oil owns outright—aided by Senator Wheeler, from the same state, took the lead in exposing the Teapot Dome scandal and the Harding administration, acting as prosecutor for the senate committee.

The moment these two senators stepped into the fray it was certain that Standard Oil was about to perform another great public service—by exposing the most dangerous of its domestic competitors.

The exposure has been complete—the looters lost the booty they grabbed so brazenly. It is now a question of punishment and the millions of Sinclair and Doheny are being spent like water to keep their tools out of jail.

It is probable that Standard Oil is not anxious that Fall, a former cabinet officer of the Harding administration, become a convict. While Doheny and Sinclair have been trying to keep out of jail Standard Oil has been quietly grabbing up their markets. Only the other day the Standard Oil took from the Pan-American Petroleum Company—Doheny concern—the largest contract it had—that with the Cunard line, which it had held since 1915.

The reason why the Teapot Dome scandal, the Fall trial and now the machinations of the Burns detective agency, the jury-bribing and the obvious fixing of high officials in the department of justice, are allowed to stream across the front pages of the metropolitan press, is that in the course of the whole exposure no one has pointed the finger of denunciation at Standard Oil, that it is able to appear as a stainless lily growing in miasmatic swamp.

Further, the House of Morgan and the Rockefeller dynasty have much more in common than they did ten years ago. Financial capital is not displeased by the fact that smaller fry like Sinclair and Doheny are being shoved off the oil map and out of the composite picture which contains the countenances of the real rulers of the United States.

For the hangers-on of the American plunderbund in house and senate, on the bench and in editorial offices, here is a splendid chance to prove to the masses that "our government" is "on the up and up"—that it protects the "property of the people" and punishes those who try to steal it without due legal process.

Good old Uncle Sam is on the job—this seems to be the general tenor of the press.

Through it all Calvin Coolidge sits silent. What is there for him to say? He was a leading member of the Harding cabinet when Hamon and Forbes were putting their feet on the Harding table and dropping cigar ashes on Mrs. Harding's best carpet.

Coolidge was vice-president when Jesse Smith "committed suicide," when the \$100,000 went into the black bag, when William J. Burns and Harry Daugherty were running the department of justice and when Harding died of "ptomaine poisoning."

Coolidge is president now when William J. Burns is terrorizing and bribing jurors, "fixing" government officials and trying to keep Coolidge's former cabinet-mate out of jail.

Has the president who sends Dwight Morrow, a partner in the House of Morgan as ambassador to Mexico, no word to say about oil?

Has the president who sends marines to invade Nicaragua with the lighter hundreds of Nicaraguans, no word to say about oil?

"Pajam da," the president who journeys to Pittsburgh to laud Andrew Carnegie, the open enemy of the masses, the patron of Vare, and the open enemy of the electorate of an entire state, no word to say about oil.

As the president of a country where coal, oil and steel ions have grabbed all valuable natural resources and are now

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

By Fred Ellis



The long arm of the fascist government of Italy has reached across the ocean to direct the conspiracy thru which Mussolini in conjunction with the capitalist government of New York hopes to mete out to the Italian workers, Cologero Greco and Donato Carillo, the same fate that was visited on Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist hangmen of Massachusetts.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XIV.

Incense to Mammon

RULING classes have existed for a long time in the world and have built themselves a mighty structure of prestige. Reverence for the great and noble ones of the earth is implicit in all the fairy tales of childhood, and sanctified by a monarchial and autocratic religion. Literature and art are full of it—I have never made a count, but I would wager that nine-tenths of the heroes and heroines of all fiction and drama are perfect in social importance: the classics without any exception, Greek, Roman and French; Shakespeare, and everything in English literature, excepting the comic parts, down to quite recent times. It would be interesting to take a list of the best sellers for the past twenty years, British and American, and study the social status of the heroes and heroines. In the British case, you would find the noble titles exceeding by ten thousand per cent the actual proportion of such titles to the living population; in the case of America you would find that fifty per cent of all heroes are wealthy at the outset, and another forty-nine per cent become so before the end of the story. You might safely offer a prize of ten thousand dollars for the discovery of a best-selling hero who was wealthy at the beginning of the story and poor at the end.

The average author is, fundamentally, a naive and trusting creature—half a child, or the make-believe impulse would not survive in him. Like all children, he believes what the grown-ups tell him, and is impressed by the princes of real life, just as by those in the fairy tales. So in this opulent capitalist era, a great many writers do not have to be purchased, but serve privilege gladly and with spontaneous awe. Chief among them is a celebrated lady whose work I have been watching for twenty-three years, carrying on with her all that again, on again, gone again, as Finegan puts it. Just now we are "on," but I can't be sure what will happen when this chapter sees the

"so come to literature—and to the author. The bourgeois recognizes the novelist and the poet as a means of amusement somewhat above the prostitute, and about on a level with the music hall artist; he recognizes the essayist, the historian and the publicist as agents of bourgeois repression equally as necessary as the clergyman and the editor. To all of them he grants the good things of the bourgeois life, a bourgeois home with servants who know their places, and a bourgeois club with smiling and obsequious waiters. They may even, on state occasions, become acquainted with the bourgeois magnates, and touch the gracious fingers of the magnates' pudgy wives. There is only one condition, so obvious that it hardly needs to be mentioned—they must be bourgeois, they must see life from the bourgeois point of view. Beyond that there is not the least restriction; the novelist, for instance, may roam the whole of space and time—there is nothing in life that may not treat, provided only that he be bourgeois in his treatment. He may show us the olden time, with noble dames and gallant gentlemen dallying with graceful sentiment. He may entertain us with pictures of the modern world, may dazzle us with visions of high society in all its splendors, may awe us with the wonders of modern civilization, of steam and electricity, the flying machine and the automobile. He may thrill us with battle, murder and Sherlock Holmes. He may bring tears to our eyes at the thought of the old folks

engaged with the help of the United States Supreme Court in smashing the labor movement, no word to say about corruption and its sources?

Certainly not. But Calvin Coolidge, the coldly silent protector of capitalist corruption, can warn, by his own utterances,

and those of his secretary of labor, Davis, against foreign-born workers, denounce Communists, refuse recognition to the workers

and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, send troops to murder Nicaraguans, battleships to bombard and slaughter Chinese workers and peasants.

Against the Coolidge administration and all it stands for, the workers and farmers of the United States must organize their forces and prepare to launch a labor party for the 1928 elections which will be the beginning of a mass movement challenging capitalist oppression and capitalist corruption in every field.

which, all over the world, takes the sceptre of power as it falls from the hands of the aristocracy; which has the skill and cunning to survive in the free-for-all combat which follows upon the political revolution. Its dominion is based upon wealth; and hence the determining characteristic of the bourgeois society is its regard for wealth. To it, wealth is power, it is the end and goal of things. The aristocrat knew nothing of the possibility of revolution, and so he was bold and gay. The bourgeois does not know about the possibility of revolution, and so it is that Gertrude Atherton finds that American literature is "timid." She finds it "anæsthetic," simply because the bourgeois ideal knows nothing of the spirit, and tolerates intellectual activity only for the ends of commerce and material welfare. She finds also that it "bows before the fetish of the body," and she is much perplexed by the discovery. She does not seem to understand that the bourgeois represents an achievement of the body, and that all that he knows in the world is body. He is well fed himself, his wife is stout, and his children are fine and vigorous. He lives in a big house, and wears the latest thing in clothes; his civilization furnishes these to every one—at least to every one who amounts to anything; and beyond that the bourgeois understands nothing—saves only the desire to be entertained...

"So we come to literature—and to the author. The bourgeois recognizes the greatness of a man by the standard of the Indian chief—by the number of squaws he has; she knows nothing of the facts of life which make it true that one woman can be more to a man than ten women can possibly be—which simply means that she is not acquainted with the phenomenon of spirituality."

Thirteen years passed, and Gertrude Atherton, horror-stricken by the war, published a novel called "The White Morning," dealing with an imaginary revolution in Germany. I had my own magazine then, and reviewed the book, pointing out an interesting sign of the times: for the first time in her life this novelist was willing to approve a revolt against an aristocracy. But her prophecy was unscientific.

"The heroine is a rich German lady, and she kills rich German men, which is in violation of an elementary principle of revolutionary economics. Without meaning to be dogmatic, I will venture to say to Gertrude Atherton: When the revolt in Germany comes, it is very nearly due to one condition, so obvious that it hardly needs to be mentioned—they must be bourgeois, they must see life from the bourgeois point of view.

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More years passed, and I ran into Gertrude Atherton at a dinner of the P. E. N. Club in San Francisco. It

was just after the publication of "Black Oxen," and I asked the author of this "revivification" novel some personal questions about the cause of her youthful appearance, and she replied that it was none of my damn business; which caused great hilarity among the assembled gentlemen and lady authors. But my enemy came to hear me lecture on "Mammonart," and said so many nice things that I couldn't quote them, and invited me to tea at the St. Francis. I had an idea that if that tea-party could have lasted a month, instead of an hour, I could have told Gertrude Atherton so much about her heroes, the "Rulers of Kings," and the mess they are making of their world, as to shake him, or better yet, we simply leave him alone, and he moves into a garret...

These are the conditions under which our literature is produced, and which account for all the qualities in it which Gertrude Atherton has perceived but cannot explain. A better witness than Gertrude Atherton could have been that he will not learn to please the bourgeois—we send after him our literary policeman, the bourgeois reviewer, and bludgeon him into silence; or better yet, we simply leave him alone, and he moves into a garret...

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